

M during this time was converted to an electric voltage to obtain the normal value of the ultraweak chemiluminescence.--

On page 23, please replace the original 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph therein with the following paragraph:

A2  
--An 1.0 wt% aqueous solution of each of 1)  $\alpha$ -tocopherol, 2)  $\beta$ -carotene, 3) thiotaurine (from Sogo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), 4) hypotaurine (from Sogo Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.), 5) glutathione, 6) tannin, 7) vitamin C derivative (L-ascorbic acid phosphate (magnesium)), 8) thiotaurine + malic acid, 9) hypotaurine + malic acid and 10) glutathione + malic acid (when combined with malic acid, 1.0 wt% of malic acid was contained as well as 1.0 wt% of the antioxidant) was applied on the medial aspect of the human forearm. For each of these, the normal value of the corneum moisture content was measured. For the controls, "the group with no drug applied" and "the non-exposure group", which was not exposed to tobacco smoke or exhaust gas, were used.--

On pages 25 and 26, please replace the paragraph bridging same with the following paragraph:

A3  
--The results are shown in FIG. 3. In FIG. 3, the vertical axis represents the intensity of the ultraweak chemiluminescence (a relative value (%) assuming the normal value without anything applied to be 100) and along the horizontal axis are the essential ingredients of the liniment composition for preventing